

Washington, March 28.—Fair tonight and tomorrow; freezing tonight. TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

Evening Public Ledger

NIGHT EXTRA CLOSING STOCK PRICES

U. S. TROOPS FOIL BOLSHEVISM UPRIISING IN GERMANY; 'REDS' THREAT IN PEACE ISSUES PUZZLES PREMIERS

LEAGUE PACT TO PASS, VIEW OF HITCHCOCK

Nebraska Senator Says Here Senate Will Ratify Covenant

RESERVATIONS ALLOWED ON DOMESTIC QUESTIONS

Declares Monroe Doctrine Will Not Be Included and Is Unnecessary

CALLS WILSON SATISFIED

Asserts Required Unanimous Decisions of Council Take All Danger Away

United Plan to Avoid War Seen in Covenant

Points emphasized by Senator Hitchcock, who spoke here today on the league of nations, were:

"For the first time in history the nations of the world are united in an effort to avoid war. That is the issue of the league of nations discussion."

"Without a league of nations, the business man faces the cold-blooded fact that he must pay war taxes the rest of his life."

"The league of nations constitution is a compromise between the fourteen nations represented at the conference, just as the constitution of the United States was a compromise 125 years ago."

"Most of the objections to the proposed league constitution have been abandoned or discredited."

"There is only one league constitution before the world today and it is that or nothing."

Amendments to the league of nations, covenant will be sufficient to change the attitude of enough opposition Senators to make ratification by the United States certain.

This is the opinion expressed today by Senator G. M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the last Congress and spokesman for the league of nations in the closing Senate debate.

Senator Hitchcock, who addressed the Chamber of Commerce at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel this afternoon, predicted ratification of the pact by the United States Senate and explained several of the amendments being made in Paris in an interview just before delivering his address.

"Members of the Senate who signed the League round robin," he said, "will have abundant excuse for changing their attitude when the completed covenant is presented with the peace treaty to the United States Senate, and are now only waiting to have an I dotted or a T crossed. They have been in touch with public sentiment for the league since the Senate adjourned."

"The original draft of the covenant was but a report. So the first change necessary was the alteration of the phraseology to remove rough spots."

"Says Nation Can Withdraw From Pact" "Other amendments will be made to clarify the document, such as the clause which will make it certain that a nation may withdraw after due notice. That is now implied, in my opinion."

"Quite properly, the original draft will specifically include a reservation of domestic questions, such as immigration to the nation members."

"Then there will be definite assurance that the decisions of the council will be only by unanimous vote. This, I understand from President Wilson, was included in the original draft, but it will now be assured, so that there will be no danger of snap judgment in the council's decisions."

"I have my doubts whether an amendment in reference to the Monroe Doctrine will be included in the covenant. We are the only nation interested, and if insistent demand is made by the American delegation for admission of our amendment it will open the whole covenant to demands for provisions that we could not accept."

Wilson Satisfied With All Amendments "President Wilson told us that all proposed amendments were acceptable to him. Some he thought unnecessary, but he did not oppose any. His only thought was that, since fourteen nations had compromised in the original draft, there was danger of opening the whole matter to undesirable amendments which might endanger the league idea."

"Japan is not satisfied. Neither is France. If we demanded the Monroe Doctrine it would open the way for trading which would be dangerous."

"Most of those Senators who are objecting to the league of nations really opposed to the plan. Many of those who voted wrote on their ballots that



SENATOR HITCHCOCK

HOHENZOLLERNS FACE TRIAL

Former Emperor and Crown Prince Among Those to Be Called

Paris, March 28.—(By A. P.)—Former Emperor Prince Frederick William will be among those who will be tried by the high court which the German National Assembly will create, German newspapers say. Former Foreign Minister Zimmermann also will be brought before the court.

A Berlin dispatch Thursday reported that the German Government would create a court of investigation for Germans accused of crime during the war. It was said that the court would try General Ludendorff, Admiral Tirpitz, former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Foreign Minister von Jagow and others.

NEW YORK "TOPSY-TURVY"

Wind Blows Some Citizens About and the Others Slide

New York, March 28.—(By A. P.)—New York had a somewhat topsy-turvy early morning today owing to a heavy wind, blinding snow and icy sidewalks and streets. In the chapter of accidents these incidents were included:

Surface cars collided; signs and fences were blown down and trees uprooted.

Pedestrians were knocked over by street cars, automobiles or mail trucks. A woman was blown into the East River, but rescued.

An ice-covered rail caused a short circuit that set fire to an elevated train and the morning "rush-hour" traffic generally was hampered.

A dozen persons were injured, several being removed to hospitals.

FRANK DUMONT LEFT \$30,000

Minstrel Manager Bequeathed Entire Estate to Widow

Frank Dumont, the minstrel, who died in Dumont's Theatre, Ninth and Arch streets, on March 17, left an estate valued at \$30,000 to his widow, Mrs. Nellie Dumont. The will was probated today.

Other wills admitted to probate include those of the Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, Wayne avenue and School House lane, which in private bequests disposes of property valued at \$28,700; Louise Stoiz, Germantown avenue, and CITY Line, \$14,500; Louisa T. E. Salzman, 1927 Broad street, \$10,000; and George A. Cunningham, 1840 Ritten street, \$3,900.

VICTORY LOAN TERMS LIBERAL

Payments May Be Made Within Period of Six Months

Washington, March 28.—(By A. P.)—Terms of payment in the new Victory Loan announced today are the most liberal ever offered by the government.

Deferred payments may be extended over a period of six months, from May 19 to November 11.

For a time a part of the crew was marooned on the rocks upon which the Cuneo plunger, but they were rescued by men of the coast guard service. The crew and passengers were taken to the pier a period of six months, from May 19 to November 11.

CREW SAVED AS SHIP SINKS NEAR LEWES

Tug Also on Rocks in Terrific Gale, Tying Up Atlantic Traffic

STRUCK ABUTMENT WHILE SEEKING REFUGE

874-Ton Fruit Vessel Cuneo and Banana Cargo Total Loss

AID WAS IMPOSSIBLE

Coast Guards Had Desperate Effort to Rescue Human Lives

The Norwegian tramp steamer Joseph J. Cuneo, sank in the Harbor of Refuge, just outside Lewes, Del., today during an eighty-mile gale that damaged shipping all along the Atlantic coast and is keeping the entire seaboard tied up.

The tug Augustine, owned by the Southern Transportation Company, is aground nearby, but is not sinking. The Cuneo's hull was stove in after striking a stone abutment at the breakerwater and the ship sunk shortly after.

No lives were lost. Two passengers and part of the crew were rescued by the crew of the coast guard station at Lewes under command of Captain John S. Lynch. The remaining members of the crew, under command of Captain Jorkend, of the Cuneo, landed on the beach in safety.

The Cuneo entered the Harbor of Refuge shortly before 9 o'clock this morning to escape the terrific gale. Both anchors were cast overboard, but did not hold, and the ship was driven violently on the rocks, beginning to sink almost immediately.

It was almost impossible to launch small boats and distress signals were sent up. The crew of the coast guard station answered at once and were reinforced later by the arrival of the tugs Arabia and North America and the pilot boat Philadelphia.

Help Impossible The tugs stood by for a time, but were unable to render any material assistance, the passengers and crew having to depend upon their own efforts and those of the coast guards to reach the shore.

Despite the heavy sea and the violent wind the government guards managed to reach the distressed ship and take ashore some of the crew and the two passengers. By this time, however, the Cuneo had sunk to the water line and there was no chance of the guards returning in time to rescue the remaining members of the crew and Captain Jorkend.

Into a sea that almost precluded possibility of safe passage ashore in the ship's boats the crew finally managed to launch two of the small boats and start the hazardous trip toward the beach. The tugs kept as close as possible to the small boats during the trip to render any assistance possible should they overturn, but the voyage ashore was made in safety.

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WAR HERO 5 TIMES REJECTED

Philadelphia Private Carries Honors in Brief Visit Home

Private Walter C. Mack, Company B, 145th Machine-Gun Battalion, wearing the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service Cross, has returned to his home, 2121 North Twenty-second street, for a short visit. Private Mack arrived in New York last Tuesday on the George Washington. He was granted a twenty-hour furlough to visit his mother here. Mack will be transferred from Camp Merritt to Camp Dix Saturday.

The Croix de Guerre was awarded to the soldier for going out to attract the German machine-gun fire in order that the Americans could locate the enemy position.

Last February Private Mack swam a river under heavy fire by the Germans. For this exploit he was cited for the Distinguished Service Cross.

After having been rejected five times by recruiting officers, Mack was drafted and sailed for overseas June 13 of last year.

MORE TROOPS COME HERE

Steamship Galesburg With 21 Men Due to Arrive Sunday

Proof that the port of Philadelphia is becoming more popular for the landing of troops was apparent today when it was learned that the American steamship Galesburg, with one officer and twenty-one men, would arrive here on Sunday. The vessel left Bordeaux, France, about two weeks ago.

The Galesburg was scheduled originally to dock at New York. In addition to the soldiers it will bring a few civilians and a general army cargo. With an armory cargo of 500 tons, the steamship Lake Verdun, from Cardiff, Wales, is scheduled to arrive here late this afternoon. It will probably dock at Snyder avenue.

Whether or not it is amended. At the University of Pennsylvania the balloting on the present plan for a league of nations which ends this afternoon shows 106 to be in favor of and 79 against the plan. The poll being taken in fourteen cities

Italians and Czechs Together Oppose Reds

London, March 28.—Seven thousand Italian troops have occupied the Slovak town of Pressburg, thirty-five miles southeast of Vienna, on the Hungarian side of the border, according to dispatches from Budapest and Berlin. This action was taken, apparently, on the request of the Czech-Slovaks, or at least after a previous understanding with them.

Italian forces also have entered Raab, fifty miles south of Pressburg. Raab, which was reported captured by the Czech-Slovaks a few days ago, is on the railway about midway between Vienna and Budapest.

MOTHERS FIRST TO GREET TROOPS

They Will Be Given Special Privilege as "Iron Division" Men Arrive

Big Welcome Planned

Mothers of Philadelphia "Iron Division" soldiers will be the first to greet their returning sons when the transports bearing the fighters sail up the Delaware River.

News that the 190th and 110th Infantry and the 108th Field Artillery—Philadelphia regiments—will first set foot on American soil in their own native city, after heroic accomplishments in France, had hardly been given to the public when the forces were set in motion to receive them with every possible honor.

The units of the Twenty-eighth Division to be landed here constitute what were the First, Second, Third and part of the Sixth Regiment of the old National Guard. It is not likely that the troops will arrive before May 22. If the actual sailing date is May 19, as now scheduled, at least five transports will be required to carry the men here. The units total about 9000 men.

Never in the history of Philadelphia has a greater reception been planned. Jorden Guenther, secretary of the welcome-home committee today announced that the mothers would play conspicuous roles in the jubilee.

The transports which will bring the soldiers home will probably arrive a day apart. For this reason there will be no preliminary parade as each shipload is carried into the city and taken to Camp Dix, so that the initial welcome will have to be entirely along the river front from Chester north.

It was intimated today that Philadelphia soldiers of the Seventy-ninth, or Liberty Division, may also embark here. The Liberty Division is due to return some time in June.

It was also indicated that Base Hospital No. 10, recruited by the Pennsylvania Hospital, and that Base Hospital No. 29, of the University Hospital, will be landed here, as well as the two companies of the 103d Military Police and the 103d Field Hospital, all recruited in Philadelphia.

"The committee," said Mr. Guenther, "will probably charter a big steamer and issue tickets for every mother of a soldier."

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Continued on Page Eight, Column Two

LEAGUE DRAFT OMTS CLAUSE ON MONROEISM

President Finds Obstacles and May Not Offer Amendment to Pact

JAPANESE DEMAND MAY BE RENEWED

Revision Gives Women the Right to Hold Office in World Society

WILSON DENIES DELAY

Representation of States on League's Executive Council Is Increased

By the Associated Press

Paris, March 28.—It developed today that unexpected obstacles had arisen concerning the Monroe Doctrine amendment to the league of nations covenant, making it doubtful whether the amendment can be incorporated in the revised document.

The American amendment and the Japanese racial amendment were not included in the covenant of the league of nations as sent to the drafting committee.

Careful soundings have been taken to ascertain the reception that is likely to be given the Monroe Doctrine amendment by other delegations. Unfriendly sentiment or the pressing of other and obnoxious amendments as a consequence of insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine clause would result probably in withholding the amendment entirely at later stages of the proceedings.

Japanese Seek Support Since the first mention of the desire of the Japanese to secure an amendment recognizing equality before the law for all nationals of the league of nations states in other countries, the Japanese delegates have not pressed their amendments before the commission itself. They have, however, been canvassing the delegations with various forms of such an amendment, endeavoring to find out the feeling toward it.

It was reported that the amendment to the league of nations covenant providing for a permanent military and naval staff for the league has been rejected by the league of nations commission.

Hopes were expressed that the preliminary peace treaty might be signed by April 20.

Reports that German peace delegates will reach Versailles Sunday are premature, the Petit Journal says.

This action has been taken in the interest of speed. Japan is not given representation in the new council because its delegation does not include its foreign ministers.

It is believed the council of foreign ministers will consider the Italian and probably the Russian question, as well as the possibility of arranging a peace treaty to include all the belligerent nations.

Today's Paris newspapers, in discussing yesterday's session of the "council of four," declared that extremely important problems directly connected with Germany's future boundaries were discussed by the council in an "excellent spirit of understanding."

According to the Matin, the territorial questions involved and the problems of protecting France adequately were handled satisfactorily, although by means not foreseen in discussions of the problem outside the conference.

As to the financial problems, the solution reported to have been adopted provides for the payment by Germany of yearly installments on the indemnity, which France would receive a portion sufficient to lighten the burden of her budget.

Council of Foreign Ministers A council of the foreign ministers and foreign secretaries of Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy, has been created to work simultaneously with the president and President Wilson, but on different branches of the great technical questions involved in the peace settlement.

Increase Executive Council The membership of each of the individual states in the executive council of the league of nations, Reuters limited, says it understands, will be increased from two to three for each state to be represented in the council. The third member probably will be a representative of labor.

The draft of the covenant of the league of nations, as read by President Wilson February 14, said that the executive council would consist of representatives of the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. There has been no authoritative statement as to the exact number of representatives each state represented in the council was to have.

Wilson Denies Delay The president yesterday issued a denial that there have been delays in the conclusion of peace because of the failure to complete the league of nations covenant. The statement follows:

In view of the very surprising improvement in the situation in Europe, I am confident that the peace conference will be able to complete its work in a few days.

Continued on Page Eight, Column Two

BIG FOUR CONFRONT MENACE OF SOVIETS WITH EACH PROBLEM

Revise Treaty Completely, But Lack Courage to Risk Social Revolts That Will Follow Decisive Action

RHENISH REPUBLIC ABANDONED; POLISH CORRIDOR TO SEA FAILS

Allies, With Only American Army Available, Are Without Power to Enforce Peace—Nations of Europe Hunt Best Bargains

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger with the Peace Delegation in Europe

Paris, March 28.—The "Big Four," like Poland and Czechoslovakia exist only by sufferance, as did the government of Karolyi in Hungary, and because it is supposed they enjoy the favor of the "Big Four" at the Peace Conference.

They are trying to make peace in the light of the smash that came when the decision cutting off Poland and Rumania was announced.

They are trying to make a decision, that will not bring Lenin and Trotsky to Paris.

The fact that all previous arrangements were abandoned indicated the French relinquishment of the idea of a Rhenish republic, and that Lloyd George has placed a sharp veto on the plan for a corridor across Germany connecting Poland with Danzig.

Lloyd George Nervous Lloyd George had just returned from England, nervous over the popular situation there, when the Danzig proposal was reported by the experts.

The report and Lloyd George's veto were the final blow to the experts, who are now without a job and sitting about in spartan requisitioned Paris hotels, no longer enjoying the near-greatness of dancing attendance on the "Big Ten," who, according to one member, when actually sitting, numbered eighty.

The problem of making a "Bolshevik-proof" peace is not easy, for whichever way the conference turns, there is Lenin.

Three Puzzles for "Big Four" The three big questions for the "Big Four" to settle are those of the German boundaries, of reparations and of the Italian-Yugo-Slav dispute. If these are settled against the interests of Germany, Germany probably will go Bolshevist.

But suppose Poland does not get a corridor to Danzig, then Poland also probably will go Bolshevist. Suppose Italy does not get Dalmatia, who will guarantee what will happen to the Italian Government?

Suppose France does not get the reparations which the French people have been taught to count upon, what will happen in France?

All Seeking Best Bargain The truth of the matter is that every government in Europe except Lenin's owes its continued existence to the policy of getting the best bargain for its country from the Peace Conference.

This is certainly true of France, whose press, censored as it is, does not conceal the fact that the greatest reason for retaining the present regime is the unwisdom of "swapping horses while crossing the stream" of the Peace Conference.

The situation in Italy is not so clear from here, but the determination of the government to get Fiume indicates desperate straits.

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PLOT OF REDS NIPPED IN BUD BY AMERICANS

Scatter Russian Prisoners, Whom Spartacans Planned to Arm

LENINE ASKS HUNGARY TO MARCH ON VIENNA

Moscow Soviet Sends Note to Wilson Seeking Recognition, Paris Hears

AUSTRIA NEARS REVOLT

Famine Menaces Capital as Strike Blocks Allied Food Trains

American troops have thwarted a Bolshevik revolt in Prussia. Lenin is reported to have urged Hungary to send an army against Vienna. The Soviet system is being established in the Hungarian provinces.

The Russian Soviet has asked recognition by the United States, according to a Paris report. Vienna is threatened with famine as the result of a railroad strike which may lead to the formation of a Soviet republic in German Austria.

By the Associated Press London, March 28.—Action by American troops looking after Russian prisoners in Germany is believed to have nipped in the bud an important Bolshevik plot, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin dated Thursday.

The Spartacans in Spandau, Prussian town nine miles west of Berlin) the message states, had planned a big rising for Thursday, intending to arm several thousand Russians from the Ruhleben camp. The Americans, however, rushed the Russians on board trains Wednesday night and scattered them under the American guard throughout Germany.

The Spartacans, the dispatch adds, had intended to spring their revolt as a means of backing up the Hungarians in their Bolshevik move.

Premier Lenin has sent a wireless message to the Hungarian Government urging it to send an army against Vienna, according to a Budapest dispatch received in Berlin and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. Lenin promised to advance 100,000,000 kronen (\$25,000,000 in pre-war value) to finance the project.

Paris, March 28.—(By A. P.)—A rumor was current last night that the United States had received a note from Premier Lenin and War Minister Trotsky of the Russian Soviet Government asking recognition for that government, says Marcel Huta in the Echo de Paris today.

M. Huta adds that he "cannot say" that President Wilson is disinclined to give the request favorable consideration.

The Communist elements in Austria are planning a movement to gain control of the government, the correspondent of the Matin at the Hague says. If launched, it would begin simultaneously in Vienna, Linz and Graz.

Vienna, March 28.—(By A. P.)—A railroad strike has been called and threatens to spread to all the roads in this country. The strike was called partly for higher wages and partly because of sympathy with the Hungarian revolution. It is feared it may lead to the establishment of a soviet republic in German Austria.

The trouble began when men employed by the Southern Railroad walked out. All traffic over this road is at a complete standstill, unless Allied food trains from Trieste being stopped. As a result of this interruption of transportation of supplies, Vienna is threatened with famine.

Continued on Page Six, Column One

KILL 21 FOR ROYALIST PLOT

Bolsheviks Reveal Alleged Monarchist Scheme in Russia

Stockholm, March 28.—(By A. P.)—An alleged royalist conspiracy has been discovered at Pensa, northwest of Saratov, in eastern European Russia, according to the Russian newspaper Kramaya Gazetta, and twenty-one persons have been shot by the Bolsheviks in connection with the plot. The alleged leader was Sukotnik, a former marshal of the Russian nobility, who was a local commissary under the Bolshevik regime. Sukotnik was executed.

The conspirators, according to the newspaper, planned to kill off a member of the Bolshevik government, Dmitri Pavlovitch, carry him to Moscow and make a dramatic appeal to the people from the Kremlin.

The former Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch has been in England and an honorary captain in the British army. He is next in succession to the Russian throne to Alexei, the only son of the former emperor.

The Evening Public Ledger's League of Nations Ballot MARCH 28, 1919. Make a cross mark in one of the squares of this ballot, give your name if you desire to do so. Mail to League of Nations Editor. THE EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER, PHILADELPHIA. (The poll will close tomorrow) I am for it... I am against it... Name... Address...

FORWARD, MARCH! Northwest gales cold! Winds in their might! 'Till one with sorrow, Gee, but it's cold! Freezing tonight! But warmer tomorrow.